

# BOMB PLOTTER FAY AND AIDES GUILTY OF BIG CONSPIRACY

**Germans Who Planned to Destroy Ships of Allied Nations Can Be Sent to Prison for Twelve Years and Fined \$10,000 Each—Jury Asks Clemency for Daeché.**

New York, May 9.—Lieut. Robert Fay, of the Imperial German army; Walter Scholz, his brother-in-law and a German reservist; and Paul Daeché, a German reservist, were found guilty in the United States court last night of conspiring to cripple or destroy allied merchant ships and of conspiring to injure marine insurance underwriters.

The maximum penalty which can be imposed upon them under the Federal statutes is 12 years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$10,000 each. Clemency was recommended for Daeché.

The verdict was pronounced by Assistant Federal Attorney John C. Knox, who presented the Government's case, a decisive victory for justice; a warning to all sympathizers of belligerent nations; and to all subjects of such in the United States that violation of this country's criminal laws in the interest of a foreign nation would not be tolerated.

Federal officials emphasized the importance of this case because of the fact that the trial of Fay, Scholz and Daeché is the beginning of a series of similar trials. The Government now has on trial at the Federal court the three men under indictment as co-conspirators with the three just convicted. They are:

Max Brechtling, nephew of Edward N. Brechtling, this banker charged with buying explosives for Fay.

Dr. Herbert Klenzie, a German-American, charged with procuring explosives for Fay.

Emmanuel Bronkhorst, a German charged with procuring dynamite for Fay.

At 10:14 last night Judge Howe entered the court room on the third floor of the Federal building, where for two weeks the trial has been in progress.

At 10:15 Clerk William Leary asked the formal question of Foreman Howard M. Patterson: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you reached a verdict?"

"We have," replied Patterson. "We find the three defendants guilty as charged in the two indictments, and we make a strong plea of clemency for Paul Daeché."

Daeché is visibly affected. Fay listened to the verdict without the quiver of a muscle, the slightest change of expression. Scholz straightened up with sudden interest as though he had been shot. Paul Daeché, confident up to that moment of acquittal, flushed red over face and neck. His lips quivered, and with obvious effort he regained control of himself. Tears gathered in his eyes. He is less than 25.

The rest of the proceedings in court were brief. Judge Howe announced that he would pronounce sentences today at 10:30 a. m. Daeché already under \$25,000 bond, was permitted to go home. Fay and Scholz were returned to the Tombs where they have been in default of bail of the same amount.

It developed that Fay was found guilty "as charged" on the first ballot; Scholz was found guilty after two ballots had been taken, and when the jury went out to supper, at 8:20, the vote on Daeché stood 9 to 6. On the eighth ballot, taken at 9:28, Fay was found guilty as charged, with recommendation for clemency. In all the jury was out two minutes less than five hours.

Judge Howe began his charge at 9:30, finished at 4:45, when the jury took up its deliberations. One German-American and one Russian Jew were the only hyphenates on the jury.

"This is not the end," declared Fay after the verdict. "Our fight has only just begun. My lawyers will undoubtedly appeal."

While counsel for the defense would make no positive statement, they intimated that motions for an appeal might be made this morning. Mr. Knox took but one hour and five minutes to read the two hours allowed him for standing up to the Government's case in what the secret service has characterized "the greatest plot uncovered in this country since the beginning of the war. Speaking slowly and deliberately, but with earnestness, Mr. Knox began his address by saying:

"Gentlemen of this jury, I appeal to you to establish it as a fact that no man no matter who he is or whom he represents, can come into our country and violate our laws in the interests of any nation without feeling the lash of the law there."

Fay called it "A Good Joke." Dealing with Fay's testimony, Mr. Knox exclaimed: "Fay has straitened thought it would be a good joke to attach these marine bombs of his invention to the rudders of merchant ships. A good joke. God save the mark! A joke in terms of mangled bodies of misery, of death and woe."

"The only way Fay ever got out of the German army was to do what he could with his inventive genius to stop the exportation of munitions from this country to the allies."

"Now gentlemen, you and I may have our own opinions upon the question of exporting munitions. Our individual opinions have nothing to do with the law. The law is straight and plain. It makes it entirely legal to export munitions to belligerent nations. That our exports in fact, so to the allies and not Germany is Germany's weakness, her misfortune, not our fault, and not our prejudice. It rests with you gentlemen to uphold the law as it is not as it might be."

"You have heard Fay tell you that von Faxon and Boy-Ed said to him political conditions were not ripe for the use of his invention to blow up allied ships with his marine bomb. Glance back. See the time. Why did they tell him that? They told him after the sinking of the Lusitania when one went to bed at night and did not know whether he would wake

up the next morning to find this country at war. They were simply waiting for these political conditions to quiet down when it would be advisable to put in operation Fay's device.

"Did they? Gentlemen, Fay made four of the bombs. We have three. Who can say what happened to the fourth? What became of it?" Mr. Knox devoted considerable time to the confessions of Fay and his associates, reading extracts from the testimony of Mr. Jones, a reporter for the Sun, and of Mr. Breker, a reporter for The World, with both of whom Fay had discussed his plans freely.

Whirling around and shaking his finger in the faces of the defendants, Knox demanded, "When it comes to taking the word of policemen such as Capt. Tunney, Capt. Offley, Capt. Flynn and Lieut. Barnitz as against the word of such bomb throwers as these gentlemen, I know whose word you will take."

Charges Coercion Was Used For ninety minutes Fay's counsel, Mr. Unger, argued for the defense. He centered his attack upon the confessions to the police and the statements made to reporters. He charged the police had used coercion. He was followed by Attorney McDonald for Scholz and Attorney Pratt for Daeché. McDonald warned against prejudice against Germans. Mr. Pratt argued that no evidence showing Daeché had knowledge of any conspiracy had been adduced.

Judge Howe in his charge laid stress on the fact that if the jury decided any promises had been made any of the defendants in any coercion in obtaining statements from them the confessions must be disregarded. He explained and defined conspiracy and the jurisdiction of this court over it.

The arrest of Fay, Daeché and Scholz was the result of weeks of hard work on the part of Capt. Tunney and his bomb squad, aided later by Capt. Offley of the Department of Justice. Tunney's men arrested Fay and Scholz in a strip of New Jersey's woods the night of Sunday, Oct. 24, as they were testing Fay's submarine bomb.

Bomb Was Powerful One The government established in substance that Fay came to this country and immediately set about the manufacture of a bomb to be attached to rudders of merchantmen about to sail for allied ports. It proved that this bomb could be loaded with about 50 pounds of dynamite, and that the bombs used by the United States contained 100 pounds of this same explosive.

The government showed that in furtherance of their plot the conspirators bought a motor-launch and actually experimented with attaching the bombs. It also proved that the machinery of the bombs could be timed to explode within an hour or five days or there between, after its attachment to a rudder. Army experts testified that one of the bombs would blow a kindling wood the stern of a merchant ship to the rudder of which it was attached.

Federal Attorney Marshall characterized the conspiracy as one "of cold blooded and wholesale murder." The defendants confessed after their arrest, but when counsel was procured they denied their guilt. Fay said they had merely been "stringing" the police and reporters.

## What Fish Contend With

If it were not for the efforts made to restock the streams and lakes, the following of Lake Watkins would find but poor picking on his spring fishing trip. As it is, he deplores bitterly that sport is not what it used to be.

A plentiful stock of fish seems hopeless under modern civilization. Whoever business he is pursuing, the course of nature. He lays his destroying hand on the wild life of the woods and the dwellers of the streams. What is killed for recreation may not exhaust nature's treasures as much as what is killed for the market.

Man's works are hostile to the life of the stream. He turns the sewage of his towns, the dirty refuse of his factories, and the sawdust from his timber, into the streams, and then complains that sport is no good.

The automobile is an enemy. Where formerly only the farmer's boy fished the plentiful stream, now the motor parties may come out from a city a hundred miles or more distant. But the country people are not hostile to these visitors, as they pay well for their privilege. But population has increased, the proportion of those who enjoy sport is as great as ever, people have more leisure and money, and often there is a fisherman for every trout.

If the people care to preserve fish and game for genuine sport, hunting and fishing for market sale will have to be stopped altogether. This will be no hardship. The millionaires and chorists of the great cities and the society sojourners at costly hotels, can find other vlands just as attractive.

A stream well stocked with fish is an asset for a whole section. It provides the most health giving kind of recreation. It supplies a whole district with appetizing food. And it attracts business by drawing pleasure from the cities. These rights should not be sacrificed for the doubtful economy of selling for market use.

The House judiciary committee favorably reported the bill making it unlawful to send threatening letters to the President of the United States.

## THE PRETIEST FACE

and the most beautiful hands are often disgraced by an unsightly wart. It can easily be removed in a few days without pain by using **Cyrus Wart Remover**. For sale only at the **Cyrus Pharmacy, 418 Fairfield Ave.**

# MORE TROOPS SENT TO MEXICO BORDER IN BANDIT PURSUIT

**General Funston Pushes Military Preparations to Protect Texas Towns From Further Raids—Patrols Scour Every Trail In Search of Bandits—Two New Troops of Cavalry Are Ordered South.**

Marathon, Tex., May 9.—One hundred and twenty cavalrymen of Troops F and H of the 14th cavalry, and a machine gun troop started toward the Mexican border just after sunrise this morning. This new force of American cavalrymen plans to reinforce the two troops of cavalry that moved forward yesterday from a new army base here to Glenn Springs, which was raided by a large band of Villa followers last Friday. The two troops that went southward today were under command of Colonel Frederick W. Sibbey, who will be in charge of all the American forces now operating on Glenn Springs and Boquilla. These forces will augment the scattered detachments of cavalrymen who have been guarding the long border line. Officers do not believe any further expedition will be sent into Mexico.

Word was awaited today from Captain Caspar Cole, who with a detachment of 33 men are threatening every trail along the Rio Grande to ascertain if there are any bandits still lurking on this side of the river. Commanding the "Big Bend" country, as it is called, is General Pershing's troops in Mexico, General Funston studied maps of the Big Bend region and of the country in Mexico just south of that district.

The troops of cavalry cannot get to the border before night and it is not expected they will arrive before the morning after. It was admitted at General Funston's temporary headquarters that by this time the raiding party had escaped into the interior, where their pursuit would be even more difficult than that undertaken by General Pershing. For the troops to march from Marathon to the border would be done before "Thursday."

Residents of the border towns continued today to appeal for more adequate protection but the scarcity of troops made it improbable that their requests would be granted.

Whether the American troops will cross the international line into Mexico in their pursuit of the raiders was not indicated by General Funston, but it was pointed out by other army officers that such action was improbable. At army headquarters it was anticipated that official sanction would be given such action, but it also was realized that General Funston could not get together from the troops available force strong enough to engage in such an expedition. It was intimated that if the troops that have been sent south from Marathon should encounter any of the raiders they would be pursued even if the trail led into Mexico, but could be no intention of sending the few hundred men any great distance westward beyond the Rio Grande.

How far the operations will be carried was not generally known and there was reason to believe that even General Funston was unprepared to predict what the American troops would be doing or where they would be a week from now. Whether they cross into Mexico in search of the Mexicans, who raided Glenn Springs and Boquilla, Friday night and Saturday, will depend upon the probability of maintaining a long line of communication.

# FIRE OFFICIALS WILL CLOSE WITH MANY DANGERS

**Issue List of "Don'ts" In Connection With Prevention Day.**

Chief D. E. Johnson and Capt. T. F. Broderick, inspector of fire risks, have issued a list of "don'ts" for the Fire Prevention Day, May 10, as observed by the co-operation of all property owners, store keepers, tenants and agents to see that all refuse is removed from the streets. The committee has been one of the most successful affairs ever given by the Bridgeport Eagles.

A committee of non-members of the order has been selected to arrange for the gifts and the automobile. The committee is: John Grant and Morris Sistrand, City National bank; Tim Cummings, Connecticut National bank; Walter D. Blatz, T. L. Watson & Co.; William Malone, Bridgeport Trust company. Miss Loreta O'Connor will sing in the main hall this evening at the usual cabaret show will be given in the refreshment room. The artists, taking part will be Billy Stone, Babe Sweet and Olive Larney in a complete change of program. As the carnival party is a close the members of the arrangement committee and of the association desire to thank all those who have aided in making the carnival a success.

## COLONIAL TROOPS NOW BEAR VERDUN BATTLE

London, May 9.—The Australian and New Zealand troops which have taken over the fighting line on the British front in France are under the command of General William Riddell Birdwood, who was the leader of the Colonials in the Gallipoli campaign. The last detachment of the Australians left Alexandria March 31 and were transported across the Mediterranean to prepare bases at Marseilles and Havre without a single mishap. Several times the transports were warned of submarines lying in wait for them but they managed to avoid their undersea enemies.

The New Zealanders followed the Australians to France and the Colonials took their place on the firing line without delay. The first day that they occupied the trenches the Germans hoisted a banner on which was written "Welcome Australians."

## LARRY WILLIAMS PUTS CARROLL OUT IN FIRST

Philadelphia, May 9.—Larry Williams knocked out Jack Carroll last night in 45 seconds. Larry Williams, a boxer of the Philadelphia area, defeated Carroll in a boxing match at the Philadelphia arena last night. Williams, a former champion, was in his first fight since his return from Europe. Carroll, a former champion, was in his first fight since his return from Europe.

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ..... 4:40 a. m.  
Sun sets ..... 8:56 p. m.  
High water ..... 3:28 p. m.  
Moon sets ..... 12:26 a. m.  
Low water ..... 10:04 a. m.

have arrived at the border.

It was indicated that another conference between General Scott and Obregon might take place today.

The failure to receive from Carranza unequivocal authority to conclude the negotiations with General Scott regarding the status of American troops in Mexico was offered as General Obregon's excuse for not signing the agreement.

General Obregon, it is said, has sought from the central government authority to close the negotiations. American officers insisted and Mexican officers admitted that the next move in the negotiations belongs to Obregon.

While General Scott waited for assurances from across the Rio Grande that the Mexican officials were prepared to sign the protocol governing operations of General Pershing's troops in Mexico, General Funston studied maps of the Big Bend region and of the country in Mexico just south of that district.

The troops of cavalry cannot get to the border before night and it is not expected they will arrive before the morning after. It was admitted at General Funston's temporary headquarters that by this time the raiding party had escaped into the interior, where their pursuit would be even more difficult than that undertaken by General Pershing. For the troops to march from Marathon to the border would be done before "Thursday."

Residents of the border towns continued today to appeal for more adequate protection but the scarcity of troops made it improbable that their requests would be granted.

Whether the American troops will cross the international line into Mexico in their pursuit of the raiders was not indicated by General Funston, but it was pointed out by other army officers that such action was improbable. At army headquarters it was anticipated that official sanction would be given such action, but it also was realized that General Funston could not get together from the troops available force strong enough to engage in such an expedition. It was intimated that if the troops that have been sent south from Marathon should encounter any of the raiders they would be pursued even if the trail led into Mexico, but could be no intention of sending the few hundred men any great distance westward beyond the Rio Grande.

# THE FATE OF LUXEMBURG

As a result of the war it is practically certain that the checkered existence of Luxembourg as an independent grand-duchy will come to an end. At the very outset of the war the Germans, disregarding the treaty by which they were bound with the other powers to guarantee the neutrality of the grand-duchy, took possession of Luxembourg and have since, for all practical purposes, incorporated it into the empire. That the Kaiser, in the event of a Teutonic victory, would give up Luxembourg is a possibility even more remote than that he would voluntarily abandon Belgium. On the contrary, the Kaiser's triumph would mean that Luxembourg would be incorporated with Belgium. The failure of the government of the grand-duchy to make even the slightest show of resistance to the Germans, or to make a serious protest against the Teutonic occupation, has, so Allied statesmen declare, relieved their governments of any obligation to maintain an independence and neutrality which the Luxembourg government has abandoned. The larger part of old Luxembourg was already a part of Belgium before the war, the Belgian province of Luxembourg having an area of 1,695 square miles in extent and has about 200,000 inhabitants.

It will be forty-nine years on Sunday since a conference of the representatives of the powers met in London and agreed upon a treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg. Since that time, the grand-duchy has been one of the powers to respect and guarantee the neutrality of her little neighbor. Prior to the London conference of May 7, 1867, a diplomatic contest for the possession of the duchy had been waged between Prussia and France. All of the great powers, and also Italy, Holland and Belgium, were represented at the London conference. The province was divided, Belgium receiving a rich and populous section, while the remainder became the independent and neutral grand-duchy of Luxembourg, with its crown hereditary in the Nassau family, the reigning house of the Netherlands. The Prussians evacuated the duchy a few months later, but the actual demolition of the fortifications did not take place until 1872.

The grand-duchy of Luxembourg is sandwiched in between Belgium, Rhénania, France and Germany, and it thus occupies an important strategic position. It was originally called Lutzelburg, and was governed by German princes whose progenitor was Count Siegfried of the Ardennes. It subsequently became a possession of the counts of Limburg, one of whom assumed the name of Count of Luxembourg. To this house belong the Emperors Henry VII., Charles IV., son of King John of Bohemia, Wenceslas and Sigismund, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, all of whom but the first also reigned over Bohemia. Charles IV. elevated Luxembourg to the rank of a duchy. Wenceslas, after the free and easy manner of the monarchs of that period, gave the country as a birthday gift to his niece Elizabeth, who in turn gave it to Philip the Good of Burgundy. Later it came into the possession of Maximilian of Austria, and the Emperor Charles V. gave it to his son, Philip II. of Spain. In 1713 it was

restored to Austria, and in 1795 it was taken by France. In 1815 it was made a member of the German confederation as a grand-duchy, and the king of the Netherlands was selected as its ruler. In 1830 it was divided between Holland and Belgium. This division was confirmed by the London conference of 1867.

The present ruler of Luxembourg is, of course, Emperor William, but the nominal head of the state is Her Royal Highness Marie Adelaide Theresa Antonette Wilhelmine, Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, Duchess of Nassau, Countess Palatine of the Rhine, Countess of Sayn, Königstein, Katzenelnbogen and Diets, and Burgrave of Hainaut, Ardenne, Dame of Maliberg, Wiesbaden, Idstein, Merenberg, Limburg and Epstein. She will be twenty-two years old next month, and she is the daughter of the Duke of Nassau, her father, whom she succeeded as ruler, was the Grand Duke William, and her mother was a Portuguese princess. She became a Duchess of Luxembourg when she attained her eighteenth birthday.

The Germans invaded Luxembourg on August 4, 1914. Luxembourg has been pictured as a tiny state crushed beneath the feet of the conqueror, but the Germans have been so kind as to believe that the government was very cordial toward the invaders. Premier Byschen, the real ruler of Luxembourg, died in October, 1913, and he had been pro-German in his tendencies. He was not only the Premier but also the Foreign Minister, Minister of Justice and Minister of Agriculture, and he had been in office for many years. Just before the war began he inquired of Germany and France whether the neutrality of his country would be respected, but before a reply could be received the German soldiers were in full possession. Instead, he handed passports to the French minister, M. Molard, compelling him to leave the country, while the German minister, Herr von Büch, was permitted to remain. Russia and Great Britain were not represented at the Luxembourg capital.

The people of Luxembourg are described as being quite content with the German occupation, since they have reaped a harvest from the sale of food and other supplies. They are friendly to the Germans, and many of them have made fortunes since the beginning of the war. In the greed for gain they have seemingly forgotten the fact that for a half a century they have owed their independence to Great Britain and France, which countries have on several occasions intervened to prevent the absorption of the grand-duchy into the German Empire.

The young Grand Duchess has been described as having immured herself in her palace as a protest against the German occupation, and for a time her sad plight aroused sympathy in the Allied nations. Later developments seem to indicate that the Grand Duchess is not so angry at Germany as reported, and that indeed, she looks with favor upon the German cause. This may be because she realizes that if Luxembourg is incorporated in the empire of the Kaiser she will still remain a Grand Duchess. Marie Anne Grand Duchess of Luxembourg is an exile and her country will go to Belgium. Then, too, the Grand Duchess was reared and educated in Germany, and her father, before becoming Grand Duke of Luxembourg, was a German prince of Nassau. She is a niece of the Grand Duchess of Baden. Her mother, the Grand Duchess Marie Anne, was a Portuguese princess, was born in Austria and reared under Austrian influences. The young Grand Duchess has other connections with Germany and Austria, and it is thus quite natural that her sympathies are with the Central Powers.

# New Government Chart of Long Island Sound

The Department of Commerce at Washington announces the publication by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey of a new chart, No. 1213, the Western Part of Long Island Sound, scale 1:50,000, or 1-16 to the nautical mile which should prove of value to yachtsmen and motor-boat owners.

The new chart replaces chart No. 116, and differs from the latter in several important particulars. It is oriented with the meridian, that is, the meridians are parallel with the border; there is but one depth unit, the fathoms, which has been simplified by leaving off some minor details unimportant to the navigator, and its limits have been extended back from the shore; the printing is done by lithographic methods which afford the opportunity for using colors to bring into relief the more important features, thus the land area is lighted buff, the body of water white, the red sectors of lights and red buoys are tinted with that color.

With its companion chart, No. 1212, the new chart is especially adapted for the use of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of Long Island Sound for vessels en route between New York and New England.

Although it is not on a scale large enough to be used for entering the numerous harbors and anchorages indenting the shores of the Sound, it serves as a convenient diagram for indicating their general characteristics and in making an intelligent selection of the larger scale charts, which should be used for intricate inshore navigation.

Its importance as a new addition to the series of coast charts will be understood when one considers that with its companion chart, No. 1212, it represents a large body of water which affords unequal facilities for both business and pleasure.

Since the larger part of the traffic leaves New York city, or has that port as its destination, the importance of the magnitude of the commerce of the Sound can be obtained from the arrivals and departures of vessels at Hell Gate, which were 129,745 in 1914, the value of freight transported \$126,265,851, and the number of passengers carried 1,222,632. This commerce will be increased in the future, when the proposed improvements in Hell Gate and the East River are realized, improvements which will allow vessels of the deepest draught to reach New York by this route.

This commercial fleet is rivalled by the fleets of pleasure craft which in fair weather can be seen everywhere swarming over the surface of the water, and in foul weather crowding every sheltered anchorage.

To meet the needs of both of these large interests, an elaborate system of lights and buoys has been established, and more than 200 of these navigational aids are shown on the new chart. Among this number there are constant changes in position and characteristics, and these numerous changes make but one item in the work of maintaining the chart up to date.

Other changes occurring from time to time in the details shown on the chart are due to improvements above and below water. On shore, the industrial and residential development involves new roads, wharves and breakwaters, and demands increased facilities for transportation by water; hence new channels are dredged and old ones widened and deepened. New hydrographic surveys also add their quota of new details to be shown on the chart.

# We are the ones. Our store is the place. Hear Edison's New Art The NEW EDISON more distinctive than a Strad

The actual re-creation of all forms of music—not the mere mechanical and only approximate reproduction, which is characteristic of all talking machines, (all other devices for the reproduction of sound).

Already there are on sale over 1,000 different selections, (examples of this new art), and other new selections are issued weekly by the Edison Laboratories.

## Albert Spalding

America's greatest violinist, proving by actual comparison, that all of his brilliant technique, all of the poetry of his interpretations and of the rich tone of his priceless violin are faithfully re-created by Edison's new art.

Spalding is one of the many artists who have made similar tests of Edison's new art with identical results. Hear Edison's re-creation of Spalding's masterly bowing, then hear Spalding himself.



Come to us and hear Edison's actual re-creation of the work of the world's greatest artists. No obligation

## THE ALFRED FOX PIANO CO.

172 FAIRFIELD AVE., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.